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The weakness of a work of this nature is that facts must be presented, for the most part, categorically without qualification even where, were there more space, the author would doubtless put many limitations on his statements. Much evidence has to be omitted. Under such conditions many statements will be left open to criticism. Is Nemesianus a truer poet than Calpurnius? (p. 642). Why should the bibliography under meters (p. 842) be so scant? Why should no attention apparently have been given to the monographs on rhythm? Many questions of such details arise; but on the whole the work is most admirably done and the volume is sure to find a place next the right hand of many a student of Latin.

LOUIS E. LORD

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Plutarch's Cimon and Pericles. By BERNADOTTE PERRIN, professor emeritus of Greek literature and history in Yale University. New York: Scribner, 1910. Pp. xi+287. \$2.

This is a companion volume to Professor Perrin's *Plutarch's Themistocles and Aristides*, published more than nine years ago. The editor hopes soon to add a third on *Nicias and Alcibiades*. We are told not to expect a fourth of the projected series, *Demosthenes and Alexander*; but it is a hope which we are very loath to relinquish.

Though this is nominally a translation of two of Plutarch's *Lives* the text of the translation occupies but a third of the book. Five essays precede the translations: I, "Primary Sources of Greek History for the Pentecontaetia"; II, "Chronological Table of Events in the Lives of Cimon and Pericles"; III, "Outline Sketch of Greek History during the Pentecontaetia"; IV, "The Sources of Plutarch in His *Cimon* with an Analysis of the Life"; V, "The Sources of Plutarch in His *Pericles* with an Analysis of the Life." A new translation is given of the *Funeral Oration* of Pericles and notes on the two biographies are added.

Professor Perrin's object has been to make "accessible to students and teachers of Greek history in popular form, material for the critical study of the greatest century in the history of Athens, arranged in connection with biographies, by the Prince of Biographers, of the six greatest Athenian statesmen of that century." (Preface, ix.) To attain this end Professor Perrin has not scrupled, as he himself indicates, to analyze Plutarch unsparingly. Nor has he omitted from his notes many things which are familiar to students of the classics but which may not be equally well known to students of history.

In retranslating the *Funeral Oration*, one is at the same disadvantage which besets revisers of the Bible. Jowett's translation has attained almost the sanctity of an "authorized version"; and when we begin such passages as "For the whole earth is the sepulchre of illustrious men" (p. 171), every altered word jars. But even here the fine literary sense, the faultless style of Professor Perrin does not fail and at the close we must admit the Thucydides

"purple patch" has a new and dignified rendering, equally worthy to be preserved with Jowett's.

The translation of the *Lives* is spirited and clear. But what will appeal perhaps equally to the student of history is the careful sifting of the sources for these biographies and the accurate and full account of the Pentecontaëtia. The ancient sources and the modern commentaries have been carefully mastered and clearly displayed. All lovers of Hellas will join in the hope that the "mortuary musings" of the Preface will long be unfulfilled.

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A Latin Grammar. By HARRY EDWIN BURTON, professor of Latin in Dartmouth College. Silver, Burdette & Co., 1911. \$0.90.

The aim of the author is to present a grammar adapted to both high-school and college use. The book, exclusive of the general index, comprises 319 pages, which makes it 65 pages longer than the Bennett grammar, and 51 shorter than the Hale and Buck—to compare it with our shorter school grammars. Not only in extent but in content as well it belongs with these two grammars, being somewhat nearer the latter in morphology and the syntax of the verb.

To explain forms and usages is evidently quite as essential a part of the author's aim as to state them. These explanations are not relegated to notes in fine print at the foot of the page or elsewhere, but are freely incorporated into the main paragraphs. This is a conspicuous characteristic of the book from the opening sentence throughout. The author has been happy in the selection of helpful and interesting historical material and in making that material clear and intelligible to the novice. Of course there are points where experts will find room for difference of opinion, but a timid exclusion of all such points would be deadening.

There are some unusual features in arrangement. Apart from a few introductory and supplementary topics, the book consists of two divisions, entitled respectively "Words" and "Syntax"—each division being subdivided strictly according to the parts of speech. Thus the fairly full and generally lucid account of derivation is distributed under the general treatment of nouns, verbs, etc. In both sections adverbs are discussed immediately after adjectives. A comprehensive account of the entire conjugation of the verb, occupying a dozen pages, precedes the paradigms. The following dozen pages are occupied by a "List of Verbs" with principal parts, not classified but in one alphabetical arrangement. The value of this list to the young pupil would be increased if the verbs were defined. Subordinate clauses are arranged according to introductory word or function rather than on the basis of the history of modal uses. Indirect discourse immediately follows the infinitive.

A few words as to the style. We do not find the usual brief general statement of a principle, suitable for committing, followed by subdivisions giving